



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ITW

TRANSMITTAL LETTER (Large Entity)

Application Number: 09/723,285

Group Art Unit: 2155

Filed: November 28, 2000

Examiner Name: BATES, Kevin T.

Applicant: Bonefas

Attorney Docket Number: 20-566

**TITLE: A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVERS TO SEND ALERTS TO
CONNECTIONLESS DEVICES**

Total Number of Pages in this Submission: 8

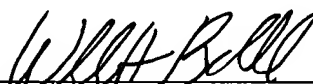
**COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. BOX 1450
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22313-1450**

SIR:

Transmitted herewith is:
Reply Brief – 7 pages.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. 1.16 or any patent application processing fees under 37 C.F.R. 1.17 associated with this communication, or credit any over payment to **Deposit Account No. 50-0687 under Order No. 20-566.**

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: November 13, 2007
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IN RE PATENT APPLICATION OF:

BONEFAS

TITLE: **A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SERVERS TO SEND ALERTS TO
CONNECTIONLESS DEVICES**

November 13, 2007

REPLY BRIEF

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

The Applicants submit herewith the following Reply Brief in
accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 41.41.

SUMMARY

The Examiner's Answer exemplifies the frustration of the Applicants in the prosecution of the present application: the Examiner continues to allege that the prior art discloses the Applicants' claimed features, while at the same time acknowledging that the cited prior art fails to disclose the claimed features, and that the cited prior art allegedly anticipates and renders obvious the claimed features without disclosing the claimed features.

(A) STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-55 are pending in this application. Claims 1-55 stand rejected.

(B) GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

(A) Whether claims 1-6, 9, 12, 13, 23, 24, 29 and 36-53 are anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) by U.S. Patent No. 6,826,173 to Kung ("Kung").

(B) Whether claims 14-22 and 30-35 are obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Kung in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,683,870 to Archer ("Archer").

(C) Whether claims 7, 8, 25, 26, 43, 44, 54 and 55 are obvious under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) over Kung in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,138,158 to Boyle et al. ("Boyle").

(D) Whether claims 10, 11, 27, 28, 46 and 47 are obvious under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) over Kung in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,507,589 to Ramasubramani et al. ("Ramasubramani").

(C) Argument

Section 102 rejection over Kung

All rejected system and method claims 1-55 require any of customer information, customer ID and device ID to be stored within a message router.

The Examiner alleged in the Response to Arguments section of the Examiner's Answer that Kung's central router 210 is not the router that the Examiner relies on for the rejection. The Examiner alleged that Kung's "IP central station (Figure 1, element 200) corresponds to the message router in the claimed invention." (see Examiner's Answer, page 13). The Applicants respectfully disagree.

The Examiner's selection of Kung's IP central station as being a router is nonsensical. A "router" is a term of art. The Examiner cannot pick and choose whatever element that the Examiner chooses to call a router and call it a router when Kung himself discloses to the contrary. IP central station 200 is comprised of numerous components, such as the Internet 180, PSTN 180, various servers 255, 212, 214, 216, 220, 222 and 224, and a central router 210 that connects the various components. From the Examiner definition of the IP central station 200 being a "router", then Kung's router would be comprised of the Internet 180, a PSTN 160, various servers 255, 212, 214, 216, 220, 222 and 224, and a central router 210. Thus, the Examiner allegation that Kung discloses a router being comprised of central router 210, the Internet 180, a PSTN 160, various servers 255, 212, 214, 216, 220, 222 and 224 is **nonsensical**. The Examiner has failed to show how Kung's alleged "router", which is specifically disclosed as being item 200, can be comprised of the Internet 180, much less the various other components disclosed in Kung's Figure 2.

Nothing within Kung supports central router 210 performs ANY type of storage. Thus, the Examiner cannot assume Kung's router 210 is performing anything other than conventional routing of data packets within a network. Kung fails to teach any of customer information, customer ID and device ID to be stored within a message router, as recited by claims 1-55.

Moreover, all rejected system and method claims 1-55 require retrieving a station ID of a client device from any of customer information, customer ID and device ID previously stored within a message router.

As discussed above, Kung fails to teach storage of **ANY** type of information with the central router 210. Thus, Kung fails to teach retrieving a station ID of a client device from any of customer information, customer ID and device ID previously stored within a message router, as recited by claims 1-55.

The Examiner alleged that “Kung teaches customer information and that the customer information is stored in the call manager” (see Office Action, page 14). The Examiner alleged that “Kung teaches the customer profile that includes information detailing caller preference data that tells the IP central station which station should receive the alert or phone call from the network.” (see Examiner’s Answer, page 14).

Thus, the Examiner **AGAIN** acknowledged in the Response to Arguments section of the Examiner’s Answer that Kung discloses customer information stored in a call manager (see Examiner’s Answer, page 14). This acknowledges that Kung fails to disclose customer information stored in a message router, much less retrieving a station ID of a client device from any of customer information, customer ID and device ID previously stored within a message router, as recited by claims 1-6, 9, 12, 13, 23, 24, 29 and 36-53. The Examiner appears to be **ignoring** the claimed features.

Section 103 rejection over Kung in view of Archer

The Examiner alleged in the Response to Arguments section of the Examiner’s Answer that the Applicant’s claimed feature “wherein said device ID can be set to all devices” is “a pretty broad statement” (see Examiner’s Answer, page 14). The Examiner alleged that this limitation “only broadly states that the device ID is set so that the alert goes to all the devices.” (see Examiner’s Answer, page 14). The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Applicants’ claimed client information includes a device ID. However, Applicants’ claimed client information is recited as being previously stored within a message router. As discussed above, Kung fails to teach **ANY**

information is stored in a router. Archer, like Kung, fails to teach **ANY** information is stored in a router. Thus, Applicants are not claiming just any client ID being set to all devices, but specifically a client ID (the client information includes the device ID) that was previously stored within a message router. Kung in view of Archer still fails to teach storage of **ANY** information within a router, much less disclose, teach or suggest client information (the client information is recited to include the device ID) that was previously stored within a message router, with the device ID that can be set to all devices, as recited by claims 14-20 and 31-35. The Examiner is reading the claimed features in a **piecemeal fashion** and ignoring the **full** recitation of the claimed features.

Section 103 rejection over Kung in view of Boyle

The Examiner did not add any arguments to the rejection of the Applicants' claimed features over Kung in view of Boyle.

Section 103 rejection over Kung in view of Ramasubramani

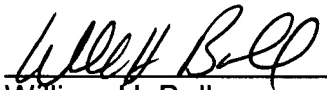
The Examiner did not add any arguments to the rejection of the Applicants' claimed features over Kung in view of Ramasubramani.

Conclusion

Applicants have prosecuted this application in good faith, but continues to be faced by the current Examination team with 102 and 103 rejections, relying on references that fail to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed features. As a result, Applicants have no choice but to Appeal the unfair and improper rejections by the Examiner in the present application.

For the reasons set forth above, the rejections of claims 1-55 are improper and should be reversed. The Applicants therefore respectfully request that this Appeal be granted and that the rejections of the claims be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,



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